Course Learning Outcomes for Unit II

Upon completion of this unit, students should be able to:

5. Evaluate and analyze the regional and global threats posed by terrorism.
   5.1 Discuss the threats of domestic terrorist and extremist groups to U.S. security.
   5.2 Discuss the threats of international terrorist and religious extremist groups to U.S. security.

9. Identify current strategies for the United States’ efforts to cope with terrorism.
   9.1 Identify sample emergency plans designed specifically to counter terrorism threats.
   9.2 Discuss the importance of resiliency planning for terrorist attacks.
   9.3 Explain the role of extraordinary rendition in the war on terrorism.
   9.4 Discuss the importance of reactionary planning for terrorist attacks.
   9.5 Identify HIRA information provided by the Department of Homeland Security

Reading Assignment

Chapter 3: The United States of America

Chapter 4: Canada and the Caribbean

Click [here](#) to access the Sample City document, which you will be using for your Unit VIII Research Paper.

Click on the following link to access the "Recognizing the 8 Signs of Global Terrorism" video: [http://www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com). (1) Use the search box; (2) enter the following term: “Recognizing the 8 Signs of Terrorism - The CELL.” Once the results are returned, click on the video that was posted by thecellmuseum on October 5, 2009.

Click on the following link to access the Center for Investigative Reporting website: [http://cironline.org/](http://cironline.org/). (1) Use the search box; (2) enter the following phrase: “Interactive: States spend billions on local homeland security.” Once the results are returned, click on the link that was posted by Michael Corey.

Click on the following link to access the Department of Homeland Security website: [http://www.dhs.gov/](http://www.dhs.gov/). (1) Use the search box; (2) enter the phrase, “Terrorism Emergency Plans” in order to find resources for your final project.

Click on the following link to access the Department of Homeland Security website and their resources on fusion centers: [http://www.dhs.gov/](http://www.dhs.gov/). (1) Use the search box; (2) enter the phrase, “State and Major Urban Area Fusion Centers” in order to find resources for your final project.

*In order to access the resource below, you must first log into the myCSU Student Portal and access the Academic OneFile database within the CSU Online Library.*


Unit Lesson

The attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001 might be viewed as a turning point in American citizens’ attitudes towards terrorism. After 9/11, the focus of the United States of America turned towards international terrorist groups such as al Qaeda and other radical Islamic organizations. However, the United States has been subjected to various forms of terrorist attacks from domestic and extremist groups for many years prior
to 9/11. The Ku Klux Klan and Black Panthers are some of the more notable domestic terrorist and extremist
groups that have waged an internal war against the U.S.

As the focus of battling terrorism turned from a domestic to an international problem, new issues that created
political and social debates began to emerge. Specific examples of new controversial issues include the
practice of extraordinary rendition, the creation of watch lists, and the ramifications of the USA Patriot Act.
Each of these reactionary outcomes generated by the 9/11 attacks have resulted in not only political debates,
but even legal and constitutional battles. Chapters 3 and 4 of your textbook discuss some of these topics and
topics related to terrorist activity in Canada and the Caribbean regions of the world.

Regardless of their views on the issues that have emerged since the focus of fighting terrorism has shifted
from a domestic to an international one, few will disagree that the events of 9/11 demonstrated the necessity
of planning for potential terrorist attacks. Resiliency and reactionary planning are the two primary focuses of
these planning efforts.

Resiliency planning identifies areas where improvements or changes need to be made to withstand an attack.
For example, strengthening security around a nuclear power plant or improving the infrastructure of a dam to
withstand an attack would be considered forms of resiliency planning. Also included in this category would be
efforts to educate the public about recognizing potential signs of terrorist planning activities.

Reactionary planning establishes emergency response plans for an attack. While resiliency planning focuses
on taking steps to resist an attack, reactionary planning identifies the steps that will be taken if an attack
occurs. Emergency management coordination efforts fall into the reactionary planning category.

The Department of Homeland Security has created and provided information related to the creation of Hazard
Identification and Risk Assessments (HIRA), which many federal, state, and local organizations rely upon
when conducting both resiliency and reactionary planning.

**Key Terms**

1. Domestic terrorism
2. Extraordinary rendition
3. Hazard identification and risk assessment (HIRA)
4. International terrorism
5. Reactionary planning
6. Resiliency planning